

# THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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## POETRY.

From the Hartford Pearl.

The heart which dictated, and the mind which executed these simple yet moving verses, we respect—and the accomplished author may be assured that there is a chord in our harp of a thousand strings, which her verses cannot fail to touch, when she writes thus sweetly. By some, such poetry may be called puerile; but we cannot envy, and hope never to possess feelings, which can pass such sentence.

### THE HAPPY PEASANT GIRL.

I would not be a city Miss  
To be clad in splendor gay,  
To daily wear a tulle dress,  
And walk over brick paved way—  
Tis sweeter far, for me, to run  
And skip about with glee,  
In russet gown and apron dun,  
As peasant girls to be.

I would not have a servant bring  
The water to bathe my face,  
I'd rather dip it from the spring,  
And wash in my flint stone vase—  
Which stands beneath a shady tree,  
Where vines around it curl—  
Oh who that would not rather be  
A happy peasant girl to be.

I would not live in city style,  
With a bird-cage in my room,  
And hear the captive all the while  
Bewail his hapless doom!  
'Twould make me and—for now I dwell  
Where birds are fitting free,  
And since I love their songs so well  
A peasant still I'll be.

I love to see my cude lamb skip  
And stamp with his happy feet—  
Or in the milk his sweet mouth dip,  
And heed his head raise and beat.  
The city miss her birds may get,  
And wear her finery,  
'Tis happier far here with my pet  
A peasant girl to be.

I love to see the squirrel skip  
On the boughs with joyful scream—  
I love to see the swallow dip  
His wings in the limpid stream—  
I love to see the pebble stream  
In little eddies whirl,  
And watch at night the fire-fly beam,  
And be a peasant girl.

And when all earthly joys are past,  
And my latest breath hath fled—  
When I am in the fitting dust,  
And numbered among the dead—  
I'll sleep beneath this shady tree,  
Where flowers and woodbines curl,  
And my short epitaph shall be,  
Here lies the peasant girl.

### PAGANINI AND HIS SWEETHEART.

From the Evening Transcript.

We mentioned yesterday that a young lady of seventeen had eloped with Paganini, and was overtaken by her father at Boulogne. We have since found in a London paper the following details of this highly amusing event:

"We have to-day to announce an elopement which will surprise our readers. Paganini stands charged with having induced Miss Watson, daughter of Mr. Watson, (formerly of Covent Garden Theatre), a girl of sixteen, to quit her father's house, to accompany him to the continent. The afflicted father has furnished the following particulars: Mr. Watson has been professionally associated with Paganini for a considerable period, and, with his daughter, accompanied the Italian to Paris, Brussels, and other places. They returned to England early in the season to give concerts, and resided in the same house, Calverley street, Gray's Inn lane. The state of Paganini's health made it desirable for him that he should be included in some family arrangement. Mr. Watson had, on various occasions, received kind attentions from Paganini, and lately at his daughter's benefit, the violinist, it will be remembered, lent his best assistance.

On Monday last Miss Watson suddenly left the house. Her father heard the door close, and a thought instantly came over him that she was about to withdraw herself from him. He rushed out after her in his slippers, but, though two minutes had not elapsed since her exit, all traces of her were lost. After some time, Mr. Watson was informed that the young lady had fled to the house of Mr. Hughes, a law-writer, of Carey street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. There, it was admitted, she had been, but further information could not be obtained. The anxious father learnt that Paganini had left by the Dover mail direct for Paris on Sunday evening, with his valet, Francesco Urbani. Mr. Watson went, on Monday evening, by the mail to Dover. He discovered that Paganini had gone to Boulogne, and followed him immediately. On entering the harbor, he observed the Signor and his followers carefully watching every passenger. On Mr. Watson's presenting himself on deck, Paganini and his whole party instantly disappeared. Mr. W. made immediate application to the British Consul, W. Hamilton Esq., who, in the kindest manner, gave him prompt assistance; and on the arrival of the steamboat from London, on Tuesday, at midnight, in which was Miss Watson and Mr. Hughes, she was secured, and restored to her agitated father.

This took place in the Custom-house, where Mr. Watson was accompanied by the secretary of the consul, and the police. At this moment Paganini's valet, with the desperation of a true Italian bravo, had the temerity to rush in and seize Miss Watson, exclaiming, "What is all this? Give me my child!" The police and gens d'arms, beat the fellow out with their staves and muskets. Miss Watson was then conveyed to the Royal Hotel, and in the morning the consul escorted father and daughter to the packet, and saw them depart.

Since her return Miss Watson has seen her error, and repented her indiscretion—for, happily it was no more, of which she had been guilty. From her statement it appears that the gold which has been so profusely poured into Paganini's coffers was used unsparingly to wean her from her father. He lately bought her a tiara, which cost £50, and other diamonds to the amount of £300. He had promised her would marry her the moment they got to Paris, with a settlement of £4000 a year, and that his friend Rothschild should witness its being secured to her immediately on her arrival there. She thought it would make her father happy, she says, to see her rich, and relieve him from all future pecuniary anxiety. A letter was dictated to her, which she was persuaded to sign, which, as near as she can recollect, was as follows:—

"My dear Sir—I am so unhappy at home, being so ill used by my father, that I am induced to throw myself on your protection; and if you will be so kind as to protect me, I promise to do any thing you can ask from me in return."

Paganini (she adds) told her to go to Mr. H. and his wife and mother would convey her to Boulogne, instead of which she found no one but him. She was afraid to return, and so went forward with him alone. The wife of Francesco was to be her waiting maid. She was left in a pastry cook's shop while some one went to Bruciani's, where a bag, containing an entire change of female apparel, was procured. She was then told that it was necessary she should wear these, to prevent her being claimed by her father, as he would have no power to touch her unless she wore some article which he might claim as his property. Paganini was to buy her a most elegant carriage; and, in short, every thing that could dazzle a young mind, according to her present statement, in order to persuade her to go off. Her

expectation is, that he will return and offer her marriage. We understand it is Mr. Watson's intention to proceed immediately to the continent, to institute an action for damages against Paganini.

### EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

—HOUSEHOLD.—  
Scotch and Flemish Linen Sheetings, 24, 42, 64, 84, 96, 108, 120, 144, 168, 192, 216, 240, 264, 288, 312, 336, 360, 384, 408, 432, 456, 480, 504, 528, 552, 576, 600, 624, 648, 672, 696, 720, 744, 768, 792, 816, 840, 864, 888, 912, 936, 960, 984, 1008, 1032, 1056, 1080, 1104, 1128, 1152, 1176, 1200, 1224, 1248, 1272, 1296, 1320, 1344, 1368, 1392, 1416, 1440, 1464, 1488, 1512, 1536, 1560, 1584, 1608, 1632, 1656, 1680, 1704, 1728, 1752, 1776, 1800, 1824, 1848, 1872, 1896, 1920, 1944, 1968, 1992, 2016, 2040, 2064, 2088, 2112, 2136, 2160, 2184, 2208, 2232, 2256, 2280, 2304, 2328, 2352, 2376, 2400, 2424, 2448, 2472, 2496, 2520, 2544, 2568, 2592, 2616, 2640, 2664, 2688, 2712, 2736, 2760, 2784, 2808, 2832, 2856, 2880, 2904, 2928, 2952, 2976, 3000, 3024, 3048, 3072, 3096, 3120, 3144, 3168, 3192, 3216, 3240, 3264, 3288, 3312, 3336, 3360, 3384, 3408, 3432, 3456, 3480, 3504, 3528, 3552, 3576, 3600, 3624, 3648, 3672, 3696, 3720, 3744, 3768, 3792, 3816, 3840, 3864, 3888, 3912, 3936, 3960, 3984, 4008, 4032, 4056, 4080, 4104, 4128, 4152, 4176, 4200, 4224, 4248, 4272, 4296, 4320, 4344, 4368, 4392, 4416, 4440, 4464, 4488, 4512, 4536, 4560, 4584, 4608, 4632, 4656, 4680, 4704, 4728, 4752, 4776, 4800, 4824, 4848, 4872, 4896, 4920, 4944, 4968, 4992, 5016, 5040, 5064, 5088, 5112, 5136, 5160, 5184, 5208, 5232, 5256, 5280, 5304, 5328, 5352, 5376, 5400, 5424, 5448, 5472, 5496, 5520, 5544, 5568, 5592, 5616, 5640, 5664, 5688, 5712, 5736, 5760, 5784, 5808, 5832, 5856, 5880, 5904, 5928, 5952, 5976, 6000, 6024, 6048, 6072, 6096, 6120, 6144, 6168, 6192, 6216, 6240, 6264, 6288, 6312, 6336, 6360, 6384, 6408, 6432, 6456, 6480, 6504, 6528, 6552, 6576, 6600, 6624, 6648, 6672, 6696, 6720, 6744, 6768, 6792, 6816, 6840, 6864, 6888, 6912, 6936, 6960, 6984, 7008, 7032, 7056, 7080, 7104, 7128, 7152, 7176, 7200, 7224, 7248, 7272, 7296, 7320, 7344, 7368, 7392, 7416, 7440, 7464, 7488, 7512, 7536, 7560, 7584, 7608, 7632, 7656, 7680, 7704, 7728, 7752, 7776, 7800, 7824, 7848, 7872, 7896, 7920, 7944, 7968, 7992, 8016, 8040, 8064, 8088, 8112, 8136, 8160, 8184, 8208, 8232, 8256, 8280, 8304, 8328, 8352, 8376, 8400, 8424, 8448, 8472, 8496, 8520, 8544, 8568, 8592, 8616, 8640, 8664, 8688, 8712, 8736, 8760, 8784, 8808, 8832, 8856, 8880, 8904, 8928, 8952, 8976, 9000, 9024, 9048, 9072, 9096, 9120, 9144, 9168, 9192, 9216, 9240, 9264, 9288, 9312, 9336, 9360, 9384, 9408, 9432, 9456, 9480, 9504, 9528, 9552, 9576, 9600, 9624, 9648, 9672, 9696, 9720, 9744, 9768, 9792, 9816, 9840, 9864, 9888, 9912, 9936, 9960, 9984, 10000.

—FANCY.—  
Rich Printed French muslins, 2s. 6d. per yard;  
1 case Super French Pink Calicoes, 4-4, at 2s.;  
1 " " Assorted " " 2s. 6d.;  
1 " " London small fig'd " " 2s.;  
1 " " dark and light " com. width, 9d.;  
1 " " Dover and Merrimack " various prices;  
1 " " Super dark English, ditto, at 1s.;  
1 " " Dark Linen Cambrics, at 10 cts.;  
A complete assortment of Rich Bonnet Silks;  
Paille Organdine, a new and elegant article for Bonnet Linings—Blond Gauzes—Gauze Ribbons, &c.

—LACE.—  
2 cases Linen sheetings, heavy—at all prices;  
200 Petticoat Robes, at 42 cents each;  
25 pieces Bookbinders' Cambric;  
50 " Colored and Black Cotton Velvets;  
50 " " Silk;  
Black Nankin Crapes;  
Bleached Shirtings, at 6d. per yard;  
Hooks and Eyes, 4 cents per box;  
Zebra Worsted Socks, 9d. per pair;  
300 Gingham Jackets, S1 each, large size;  
100 pieces extra rich Dark Calico, at 1s.;  
Black Silk Hose, at 3s. 9d.;  
White Silk half Hose, 3s. 9d.;  
Extra stout White Cotton Hose, made express for retail trade, 2s. 6d.

With the usual assortment of Lace Goods.  
June 2nd—  
SETH S. LYNDE, Pemberton Hill.

### ELECTRICAL AND GALVANIC APPARATUS.

—DR KING continues to manufacture Electrical Machines, Galvanic Troughs and Batteries, and all Apparatus connected with the Science of Electricity, at No 54 Cornhill, (late Market street) Boston.

He has on hand and constantly making, Plate and Cylinder Electrical Machines of various sizes, formed on an improved plan, whereby their power is greatly increased.

—ALSO—  
Electrical Apparatus for Philosophical purposes.  
Leyden Jars, illuminated and plain, of various sizes—Universal Discharges—Jointed do.—Balance Electrometers—Lamp's do. with pith balls—plates for Dancing Images of Brass—Electrophorus, plate and glass tube—Thunder Houses and Cable Ends—Instruments for Magnetising pieces of Steel—Insulated Stools—Gas Holders of various sorts and sizes—Droppers, or Condensers—Air Pistol or Cannon—Superior Amalgam, for Electrical Closures.

—ORRIS, on a large and small scale, consisting of the Sun and the Seven Primary Planets, with their Satellites, their motion produced by Electricity.

—ILLUMINATIONS, such as Eagles, in different attitudes, Profiles of Franklin, Washington, Lafayette, and such others as may be required, the word Lightning, &c.

—THE whole of which he warrants made of the best materials, and finished equal to any imported of superior power, and at reasonable prices. Colleges, Universities, Academies, Lyceums, and other Seminaries of Learning, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

"All orders punctually attended to, and the articles carefully packed for their interest and safety to consult him on their construction."  
JOS. BLUXOME, No. 3 Brattle st.

—SELLING OFF AT COST.—A HINT TO THE LADIES. ISAAC DAVIS, 18 Washington-street, has on hand a large assortment of SHELL COMBS, which he will sell at the following reduced prices:  
20 doz Wrought Shell Combs, from 3 to 35 cts each  
100 doz Large plain Shell Combs, from \$1.50 to \$3 each.  
150 doz Wrought Horn, from 25 cts to \$2 each.  
300 doz Plain Horn Combs, from 10 to 30 cts each.  
200 doz Shell Sides.  
100 doz Brass Twisting Combs, from 8 to 10 cts.

Together with a large and valuable assortment of FANCY GOODS.  
MUSICAL CLOCK, &c.—For sale, at H. BRUNS WICK'S Furniture Warehouse, an eight day musical clock, in a mahogany case, plays twelve tunes; it is warranted for time, price \$50. Also, a valuable thirty day clock, inlaid with brass, and set with jewels, the property of a French nobleman; it is suitable for an office, hotel, or a public hall, price \$100, warranted. Also, several other good clocks and timepieces.

An iron bedstead, an excellent article to keep off nightly intruders, with handsome head and foot boards.  
JULY 24.

—REAL FRENCH CALF SKINCUSPENDERS.—A prime article. The above named leather is dressed simply to Backskin, without any coloring or stain, and is superior to any other kind for suspenders, as the leather does not effect upon it—it is light, thin, very strong and serviceable. This is the only lot of the above article in this city. By the dozen or single. Gentlemen would do well to call and see for themselves, at Chambers No. 33, School street. T. H. FOSTER, successor to J. G. Shute.  
TUESDAY—JULY 17.

—FRESH GOODS FOR CASH.—HOW & JONES. No. 69, Milk street, offer for sale, a general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Goods, adapted to the season—on lowest terms, for cash.

Also, an extensive assortment of Boots, Shoes, and Hats, of all kinds, which are offered low.  
epm—MAY 2.

—JUST OPENED.—One case very choice Rich French Porcelain—Cologne Bottles—Jok Stands—Vases—and a variety of other ornaments—at S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, No 370 Washington, corner of Essex sts.  
BENJAMIN WINSLOW, Broker, No 2 Exchange street.  
JULY 16.

—CASH will be advanced at 6 per cent, per annum, on undoubted City Mortgages, on application.  
BENJAMIN WINSLOW, Broker, No 2 Exchange street.  
JULY 16.

—MYRNA AND CONSTANTINOPLE WOOL.—Of different qualities.  
Also—Champaigne Wine, Gums, Yellow Berries, Coffee.  
For sale by JAMES ANDREWS & SON,  
JULY 16.

—MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS & CO., & CO. For sale by JOHN MARSH, 84 Washington street, a prime assortment at reduced prices. Also, of very superior quality, patent Tape Measures, from 20 to 75 feet.  
JULY 7.

—DAVIS'S CHEMICAL VEGETABLE LIQUID SOAP, for sale in any quantity on reasonable terms, by Messrs LOWE & REED, Merchants Row, and WM. C. STIMPSON, & Co. south side Faneuil Hall.  
3m—MAY 14.

—LEMON SYRUP, of very superior quality, manufactured and for sale on such terms as to make it an object for purchasers to call before buying.  
A. BOYDEN, aug 15 Hancock street.

—BOOKBINDERS' STOCK.—Bark Skivers—Colored Skivers—Gold Leaf—and a general variety of the best quality stock, for sale by JOHN MARSH, at the Bookbinders' Stock Warehouse 34 Washington street.  
feb 27.

—THE MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and Register of Improvements, Vol. 1 and 2; the Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, Mechanics and Manufactures, No. 1, Vol. 1, for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.  
JULY 24.

—10 BARRELS ENG. REFINED BORAX. 25 lbs Saltpetre, 500 lbs Oxalic Acid, 300 lbs Carb. Ammonia, 2000 lbs Paris Sal Soda—for sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street.  
ept—JULY 18.

—LEATHER AND OLD COPPER.—600 sides Leather, oak and hemlock tanned—2500 lbs old Sheathing Copper—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, Liverpool wharf.  
opt

### ROBINSON CRUSOE HOUSE.—CHELSEA BEACH.

THE subscriber having built a House on this well known and beautiful beach, at the Point of Pines, so called, is now ready for the reception of visitors. The situation of the place and the purity of the air, render it a most healthy and agreeable resort. He has spared no pains in the construction of the house, to make it convenient and pleasant to those who may favor him with their company. His table will be furnished in a satisfactory manner; in and shell fish, of various descriptions, kept alive, and served up at short notice; and bar will be supplied to the general taste. He can accommodate a large number of boarders, if any wish this healthy resort, through the warm season.

The public are assured that his table will be furnished with the best of hay and grain. With strict attendance, and a disposition to please, he trusts to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

Point of Pines, (Chelsea Beach), June 23, 1834.  
NEWTON RAIL ROAD HOUSE.—NEWTON

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken that new house, where the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Cars stop, in Newton, formerly known as the "Newton House."—The house has been fitted and furnished in a good style, as any house of its class in the vicinity of Boston. The situation is pleasant, the prospect delightful, and the arrangement such as will be approved by an enlightened public.

The Larder will be constantly provided with the luxuries of the season, the bar stocked with the choicest Wines, Liquors, &c.—and no pains spared to those who may visit this establishment an agreeable retreat for those who may favor it with their patronage.

N. B. Military, Fire and Social companies accommodated at short notice.  
The Stables and outhouses are very commodious—being built expressly for the accommodation of the Team and Driver, who are invited to call—as they will find the best of attention.

Persons coming in the Rail Road Cars, can have Breakfast at half past six o'clock, A. M.  
may 12

—CHELSEA HOUSE.—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to entertain them at the above establishment, and having made considerable improvement in and about the same, he hopes to merit a continuance of patronage from the numerous visitors of the pleasant and agreeable resort. Its location renders it a delightful residence for boarders, especially during the warm weather—and the convenience of its accommodations, the charming prospect from its observatory, and the cool and refreshing breezes that distinguish it in summer, render it a very pleasant retreat for those desirous of health or pleasure.

Every attention will be paid to those who visit this establishment, and no pains spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable resort to such as may honor him with their patronage.  
Chelsea, May 24, 1834.—  
JAMES BRIDE.

—NEW ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a number of years the spacious basement story of the new building recently erected, and known by the name of Codman's Buildings, in Wilson's Lane, on the westerly side of the United States Bank, a few feet from State street, which is fitted up in as good style as any of its class in the vicinity, and furnished throughout to correspond with the improved taste of the times, and will be opened this day for the reception of company.

It being the intention of the subscriber to furnish his friends and customers with every luxury which the market affords, (with the exception of ardent spirits) and as he will superintend himself every branch of his business, he hopes his friends and the public will afford him that patronage which it is in tended his establishment shall merit.

Gentlemen whose families remove out of town during the Summer months, will find it convenient to dine at the above establishment.  
Refreshments from 5 o'clock, A. M. until 10 P. M. Hot dinners from 1 to 3. Soups every day.  
June 14

—DELPHI HOUSE.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened the commodious Tavern, corner of Ann and Cross streets, nearly opposite the Eastern Stage Office, for the accommodation of regular travellers, and for the reception of company.

New furniture, bedding, &c.; is situated within thirty rods of Faneuil Hall Market, and in the centre of the commercial part of the city. He hopes that by devoting his whole attention to the comfort and convenience of his patrons, he shall receive a share of public patronage.  
d 17—ept

—OLD COLONY HOUSE, HINGHAM.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above named establishment, which is very well adapted for the reception of company. Great care has been taken to engage good attendance, every department, for the convenience of those who may honor him with their company.

N. B. The House is too well known to need a description, it is one of the most comfortable and fashionable places of resort within the vicinity of Boston.  
Hingham, May 12, 1834.  
JOHN STRONG.

—NAHANT HOTEL.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Nahant Hotel for the season, and hopes by unremitting attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their visits, to merit a continuance of that patronage he has heretofore so liberally received.  
JULY 3

—COMMERCIAL HOUSE, No. 34 COMMERCIAL STREET, BOSTON.—JOHN E. HUNT begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the above House is now open as a Summer Establishment. Having had a long experience in keeping a genteel "Restaurant," and eating and drinking, he trusts that the reputation which he has gained will ensure him a liberal patronage.

Clubs, Parties, Engine and Fire Companies, can be accommodated at short notice, with every thing which the season affords. Coffee, Soups and refreshments, at all hours, and the Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors and Wines.

Merchants in the neighborhood of Commercial Street, Masters, and the numerous business men in that part of the city, are respectfully invited to call and inspect the conveniences and accommodations of the place.

The House has been fitted up for an extensive and private Boarding House. Gentlemen intending to take the Southern Packets at the neighboring Ships, and Country Traders, will find airy rooms, good accommodations and prompt attendance, convenient to their business, and at the same time retired, comfortable, and "at home."

E. B. pleases to devote his undivided attention to the establishment, and will ensure the public an orderly, well conducted house.

The Boston and Providence Union Line of Stages put up at this establishment. Stage Books for the Boston, Leominster, Westminster, Fitchburg, and Greenfield, Brattleborough and Albany Mail Stages are kept at this House for those Lines.  
JULY 17

—WESSONVILLE HOTEL.—The subscriber having taken the above mentioned long and well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. Wessonville, Esq., which has undergone a thorough repair and been completely refurnished throughout, begs leave to inform the former customers, the present customers, and all who may hereafter favor him with their patronage, that his house will be well supplied with the dainties of the season, and that he will endeavor to be prepared at all times to accommodate those who may call upon him. His bar will be furnished with Choice Old Wines, Fruits, and other Refreshments.

The subscriber will be prepared to accommodate boarders for a short time, or for the season.  
Carriages and Horses ready at the shortest notice, to convey stage passengers, boarders and others. Stage passengers and others can be conveyed to and from the HOPKINTON SPRINGS, at any hour of the day—it being but a short distance, and a pleasant ride. Stages to and from Boston and New York, every day. Post Office kept at this place. Letters for boarders at the Springs, directed to this office, will be forwarded immediately.  
Wessonville, Wessboro', May 22, 1834.

—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A TAVERN, with a profitable custom, and about five acres of rich and valuable land, situated on Connecticut River, in one of the pleasantest towns in the Commonwealth. The house is over ninety feet in length, with a double piazza to the whole, and all the buildings are in perfect repair.

It would be sold on very reasonable terms, or exchanged for real estate in the city, or a cottage and a few acres of land two or three miles from State street. For particulars, inquire of JOHN I. SPEAR, Broker, 15 Exchange street.  
JULY 5

—SPANISH CIGARS.—10,000 Havana Cigars, of a very superior Brand, in quarter boxes—entirely to dechutene.—For sale by S. A. & W. G. PIERCE, 370 Washington street.  
JULY 31—Stoist

—TO LET.—A large, convenient Loft suitable for almost any kind of mechanical business—situated at the head of Packard's wharf, broad street, near Arch wharf. Apply to P. DUNBAR, 16 Custom house st.  
JULY 17—  
JAMES ANDREWS & SON, 370 Washington street.

—FRESH ZANTE CURRANTS AND FILBERTS. For sale by JAMES ANDREWS & SON, No. 8, Central-Wharf.  
JULY 17

### BOSTON & HINGHAM, SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Day.  
On and after MONDAY, June 2, the steamboat GENERAL LINCOLN, Capt. George Beal, will leave Foster's wharf, Boston, every day, Sundays excepted, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and Hingham at 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 o'clock, P. M.

Passage 37½ cents each—Season tickets \$20.  
Carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, to Albert Fearing & Co., No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber, DAVID WHITTON, Director.  
Hingham, May 23, 1834.

### FOR PORTLAND.

The Steamer MACDONOUGH, Captain Howard, commander, leaves Foster's wharf, for Portland, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.; and for Portland, for Boston, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

—NO. 84 WASHINGTON STREET.—JOHN MARSH, a few rods south of City Hall, has for sale every description of Account Books, Paper, Foreign Stationery, Fancy Goods, Morocco Work, Bookbinders' Stock, &c. &c.

All new articles of Stationery and Fancy Goods regularly received by the foreign packets.  
J. M. manufactures the following articles, in all their variety:—Account Books, Morocco Work, Portable Desks and Dressing Cases. Orders for particular patterns in either branch, made to suit at short notice.

Particular attention paid to the retail department, and goods sent to any part of the city free of expense.  
may 26

—NOTICE.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, expires by limitation on the 12th of August next. Month, we shall sell our Retail Stock of Paper, Foreign Stationery, Fancy Goods, Morocco Work, Bookbinders' Stock, &c. &c. at a discount from regular prices, intending to close entirely this portion of our stock.

Also, by order of the owners, we shall close all goods remaining in our hands on consignment, among which are valuable French Goods, German Goods, Russian Goods, and real Camels' Hair and Canton Shawls, most of which will be sold at a very low rate.  
A catalogue of the above goods will shortly be prepared.  
ap 9—2aw

—STEAM SAW MILL AND GENERAL TURNING FACTORY, No 15 Pond, near Hanover st, Boston. The subscriber gives notice to Mechanics and others, that he is prepared to execute at short notice, all orders for Sawing and Turning in all its various branches.

N. B. Wheelwrights will do well to forward their stock for Felloes, which will be sawed according to pattern at short notice.  
Also—Turning in Wood, Brass and Ivory, neatly executed.  
may 15

—BRUCE & CO. offer a full assortment of Perfumery, of a very low rate. Scent of all kinds—Lavender, Cologne, Honey and Orange Flower Waters—Florentine and Orris Tooth Wash—Macassar and Ward's Oil for the hair—Curling Fluid—Bears' Grease—Pearl Powder—Erasive Salts—Hart's Essence of Terebenthine—Dentifrice for the Teeth—all the above articles, together with a variety of new Goods, Jewellery and Combs, will be sold for cash at a very small profit, at 251 Washington st, 7 doors above the Marlboro' Hotel.  
JULY 3



FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1834.

For the Boston Morning Post.

**The Bank.**—In the letter of the New York Committee to the President of the U. S. Bank, it is admitted, that the late money pressure, and what is called the disarrangement of the currency, with the general difficulty and "distress" which have been experienced, were occasioned by the U. S. Bank. "A large portion of the difficulties," says the letter, "under which the commercial community have labored, for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions on the part of the Bank of the United States." In reply, Mr. Biddle says, that "the adjournment of Congress, without adopting any measures either of redress to the Bank, or of relief to the community, places both the bank and the country in a new relation to each other." "Accordingly, when it was perceived that Congress was about to adjourn, &c., the Board appointed a committee," &c. By the report of this committee, which was immediately adopted, the Bank determined (as a matter of course) "to put an immediate end to all curtailments of loans," and to proceed to the "future expansion of its loans." That is, (what had been repeatedly predicted) as much "distress" as possible was to be created, while Congress was in session, in the hope that it might be thus coerced to renew the Bank charter—and then, as soon as Congress had risen, and it was certain that nothing further could be done at present, the loans, as heretofore, are to be extended *ad infinitum*, in order to prepare the way for future restrictions and distresses.

When Congress was in session, the continued cry was, that if the charter of the Bank was not to be renewed, it was absolutely necessary, notwithstanding the public distress, to call in its loans, in order to prepare for winding up its concerns. This was also the cry, previous to the last Presidential election; and now, as was then the case, no sooner is Congress risen, than all this necessity disappears at once, and the loans are again extended. It seems, that the nearer the termination of the charter approaches, the less necessity there is for calling in or retaining the funds of the Bank!—Even the New York letter says, what every body possessed of a little common sense and experience knows, that if the Bank extends and continues its loans "for twelve months at least" from this time, there will then be "ample time for any measures of precaution on its part, prior to 1836," the limit of the charter.

After this evidence, and these confessions, what will the bank party, the *soi-disant* Whigs, say in defence of their golden idol? What can they say for themselves for advocating and supporting an institution which, it is now confessed, has purposely been spreading distress and dismay through the country, merely to forward its own mercenary, selfish, sordid objects? Are the Whigs mere *spantels*, which fawn upon and submissively lick the hand which is torturing them? Do they love their cruel master, the more he beats them? Is this, indeed, the present character and disposition of the sons of those who nobly resisted British oppression? Or are they the recreant children of the Old Tories, who cherished and encouraged their oppressors, and who were opposed to the liberties and the dearest interests of their country?

The Boston Gazette, about the middle of February last, contained an article on the "The Cash Prospect," in which were the following sentences:—"It is not merely the secret object of the U. S. Bank and its friends to produce as much distress as possible, in order to coerce the government and the people. That object is now openly avowed and defended by many of the capitalists in this city. It is now frankly confessed, that the real plan is to increase the pressure for money to the utmost possible extent; to make the people believe, if it can be done, that this pressure is occasioned by the measures of the Executive, not by the U. S. Bank; and it is hoped, by this means, to undermine the popularity of the President, and to place another party in power, who shall be under the absolute control of the Bank and the manufacturers. Every thing is to be sacrificed to the private interest of the Bank Stockholders," &c.

The Boston Courier, in an editorial of the 17th of February, says, in reply—"If it could be made manifest that the Bank has entertained such a project, we think that its marble walls and granite vaults would be but a feeble obstacle against the fury of an insulted and oppressed people; and still less do we think, that an individual in this city, who should defend such a project, would walk in State street with a whole coat, to say nothing of the skin which should cover the frame of such a catiff. If we thought that the Bank was forming a coalition to produce any of the consequences mentioned, we should certainly take the responsibility of sounding an alarm," &c.

After the New York Whig Committee has confessed and positively declared to the President of the Bank, that "a large portion of the difficulties, under which the commercial community has labored for some months past, has arisen from the restrictions on the part of the Bank of the United States," which bank, it declares, "is in safety beyond all contingency, with resources abundant, and increasing beyond all example." I say, after this declaration, and the admission of its truth by the Bank itself, will the editor of the Courier any longer doubt? Will he now redeem his pledge, and "take the responsibility of sounding an alarm?" Will he tear off the "coats" and the "masks" of the "catiffs," who compose the New York Committee? Or will he find it more convenient, and more for his individual interest, and the interest of his party, to defend the Bank, and, instead of exposing its turpitude, endeavor to cover its deformities and hide its evil doings? We shall see—what we shall see.

It should be remembered, and it should be repeated again and again, that according to the returns lately published, the U. S. Bank, while thus calling in its loans and producing this distress, has had in its vaults seventeen millions of specie and specie funds, with a circulation of only about the same amount—while all the other banks in the United States, five hundred and fifty in number, with a circulation of upwards of seventy-seven millions, have had no more than seventeen millions in specie and specie funds!

This immense number of State banks, with so large a circulation, and with an aggregate capital of upwards of two hundred millions, have, in the late difficult times,

been able to continue loaning to afford accommodations to the public, and to defend the people, in a great degree, from the oppressive measures of the U. S. Bank, with only seventeen millions of specie—while the U. S. Bank, with the same amount of specie, and with only thirty-five millions capital, notwithstanding its high credit and its immense peculiar advantages, has been calling in its loans, refusing to assist the public, and draining the State banks of their specie—creating, and increasing, and continuing the very distresses, about which its friends, from all parts of the Union, have been complaining to the "unpopular branch" of Congress, during all the late session. "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?"

We are authorized and requested to state, that the assertion of the Transcript of Wednesday, that the eleven men who revolted on board the Revenue Cutter Hamilton, on Monday, were instigated to that step by the non-payment of their wages, was entirely gratuitous. Not one of the men had been on board the Cutter "10 months"—some of them but three months—and one, who had received a month's advance, but two weeks. One hundred dollars, we are assured, would have paid off the whole crew at the time of the revolt.

**Mr. Duane.**—Some doubt has been expressed whether the article going the rounds as an extract from the *Aurora*, formerly published in this city by Mr. Duane, was ever published in that paper. To satisfy those doubts, we state that we have within the last two or three days read the article in the file of the *Aurora* now in the Athenaeum in this city, and that it was published in that paper on the 5th of March, 1797, as a communication.—*Phil. Com. Herald*.

This is begging the question, in good earnest. No one ever disputed that the article was published in the *Aurora*—but it has been proved that that paper was not under the control of Mr. Duane, at the time of the publication. Mr. D's friends complain that he is held responsible for a political sin committed by another person, and before his arrival in this country. If the Commercial Herald is willing to do justice, it will state explicitly, as we now call upon it to do, whether Mr. Duane had been announced as the editor of the *Aurora* on the 5th of March, 1797—and whether his name, as editor or proprietor, is to be found in the paper from which the extract in question, is taken.

"The Post is getting very hard pushed for retorts courteous. Its whole vocabulary of argument and invective is now confined to the phrase that Tom the Tinker taught his parrot—and which the Orator uses with about as much discrimination—to wit—'You lie! You lie!'"—*Boston Atlas*.

The fault lies not with us, but with you, renowned Major—did your remarks usually admit of any other reply as appropriate as the one you complain of, we would use it, but unfortunately we are confined to the laconic expression, "You lie," by your own natural depravity—but this wickedness is somewhat excusable in *Tinker's Parrot*. "Mind to go that hat on Maine, Major?"

The editor of the Plattsburg Republican has lost all his corn, potatoes and cabbages, which have been unceremoniously devoured by a hungry cow, belonging to one of his neighbors. He says that for some time previous he watched the cow, and she watched; but at last, she caught him napping, and forthwith "devoured his substance in riotous living." He treats the matter thus:

"We mourn our potatoes—for they would quicken the pulsation of an Irishman's heart. We mourn our cabbages—for they were models for us to look upon, when we wished to bring a 'Wig Meeting' to our mind's eye; but our corn was 'nothing to brag of.' It was thin and sickly as though it had been under the 'screeves' of Mr. Biddle, or a newly-admitted candidate to the honors and profits of the legal profession; but it was our 'all,' and though scanty, was sufficient for us poor Republicans."

**Giving Advice.** to make people cast off a bad habit, is like the wind trying to blow off the traveller's coat, which makes him only button it closer around him.—If you would have them be rid of their vile habits smile upon them like the sun, in the full meridian glare of approbation; and they must soon surrender or suffocate.

**Balloons.**—We look confidently to the time, not many years ahead, when the air will be navigated by balloons, as the ocean now is by steamboats, why not? It is only to apply to them, that principle by which the bird directs its flight; and surely this is less difficult than to make an Automaton play chess.

The rumor that the robber of the Norfolk Bank had been arrested, which was in circulation yesterday, is unfounded.

The Rhinoceros belonging to the menagerie of Howe & Co., died at Hartford, Ct., on Tuesday. He was valued at \$800.

The Heroes and Heroesses of novels, like ghosts, are only seen by hearsay.

**MUNICIPAL COURT.**—Peter Brocklin was convicted yesterday of breaking open the trunk of John Kendrick, in a boarding house in Theatre Alley, and stealing therefrom \$140. A day or two previous to the robbery, Brocklin was so short of funds as to be obliged to borrow a dollar; but, on the following day, he was quite flush of chink, and very ostentatiously treated his friends, though he displayed some shyness, when he took the money out to pay the damage. When arrested upwards of \$10 was found upon him; and a piece of cord, identified as having been in the trunk, was twisted round his finger. A short time prior to the discovery of the robbery, he was seen in the room alone, and returned a very short answer to a little girl, who questioned him as to his "whereabouts." He was first tried at the July term, when the jury could not agree, and since that period Kendrick himself has absconded.

**Albert Case** pleaded guilty to an indictment, for stealing, from a parlor, a gold watch, the property of Mrs. Hardwicke. Case volunteered his services to tend Mr. Samuel Hardwicke's bar, during his derangement, and while the house was in great confusion, in consequence of Mr. H's attempt to commit suicide, he took the unmanly opportunity to steal the watch, which was found in his possession, in a bar-room, in Brattle street.

**Canalling Extraordinary.**—The Canajoharie investigator says:—A small boat containing a family of 12 souls, drawn by one man and three boys, passed through this village on Wednesday last, on the Erie Canal. They are from Buffalo, and were on their way to Albany.

**Latest from London.**—London papers to July 2d, were received by Messrs. Topliff this morning, brought by the steamboat Cape Breton, from Halifax, which were received at that place by the packet Duke of York, 26 days from Falmouth. There is no news of much interest.

**M. Wyer,** bearer of the Treaty of Commerce, agreed upon between the United States and Spain, left Paris June 30, for Madrid.

All was tranquil at Madrid 21st June. The Queen reviewed the army of Rodil, from Portugal, and was enthusiastically received by the troops. A fresh conspiracy had been discovered in Bulgaria. Forty men and one woman were lost from the swampy of a boat in the river Feale.

**Effects of the late Riots in France.**—The Court of Peers have issued upwards of four hundred warrants of arrest, of search, and rogatory commissions. The number arrested in Paris since April, exceeds 960; at Lyons, the number is upwards of 1200. All the prisons are full—one of which contains 460.

**General Moreno,** one of the bravos of Don Carlos, and who accompanied that pretender to England, has been made the subject of Parliamentary inquiries.

**Trans.**—*Montreal, August 1st, 1834.*—Cholera continues its fatal work here. Since last I wrote you it has increased in mortality. Several of our most respectable merchants have fallen victims to its virulence. The following is the amount of interments for the last five days.

	Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
Sunday, 27th July	27	23	50
Monday, 28	27	25	52
Tuesday, 29	25	15	40
Wednesday, 30	25	16	41
Thursday, 31	30	17	47
	134	96	230
At the Cholera shed, say			10
Total			240

giving a daily average of 48 deaths per day, in a city of no less than 28,000.

Verbal reports say, that cholera has appeared at La Chine, Hogsburg, one case, Brockville and Kingston. Besides these places on the St. Lawrence, Chambly, La Cole, and St. Jacques are spoken of. At La Chine it has been severe.—*N. Y. D. Ad.*

**Jamaica.**—Papers from this Island have been received to the 12th July, but they contain little of interest. The Legislature remained in session, and were occupied in discussing the probable effects likely to grow out of the act for the Abolition of Slavery. The Assembly was engaged in the Valuation System, and much attention had been devoted to the perfecting of a Police Establishment, the registration of arms, and other precautions, to prevent an outbreak at the period of anticipated emancipation. The Marquis of Sligo, the Governor of the Island, had issued a proclamation, addressed to the blacks, on the subject of their approaching freedom, containing very salutary advice as to the use of the privileges they were about to receive. That the white population look forward to a struggle with the blacks, is evident from the circumstance that extraordinary efforts are making to increase their relative number by emigrations from Europe, and especially from Germany.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

**More Distress.**—We are happy to be able to announce what may prove very distressing to the panic makers, and very gratifying to every American patriot, that, after all the predictions of an empty Treasury, all the attempts to break down that and the selected Banks by extravagant appropriations—and all the solemn averments by Senators and travelling committees that the country was ruined, the condition of the revenue is full of prosperity and hope.

The official returns for the two first quarters of the year are, we learn, nearly complete—and instead of the estimates of seven and a half millions from customs, the amount exceeds eight millions—and instead of one and a half millions from the sales of public land, the amount exceeds two millions. Indeed, we are told that from these two sources, the receipts will exceed Mr. Taney's computation in June last, in his report to the Senate, nearly three fourths of a million.

So much for opposition veracity, and profligate attempts to frighten the People into base submission to the schemes of an aristocratic and monied oligarchy.—*Washington Globe*.

**Manacholy Accident.**—An accident occurred at the new mines at Nesquehoning, at Mauch Chunk, Penn., last Saturday evening, by which two men were unfortunately crushed to death. Four men were at work in a drift or tunnel, when a large mass of slate very unexpectedly and without any previous warning, fell in from overhead, which instantly killed two, and caught a third by the legs. The fourth gave the alarm, and they were extricated as soon as possible. The names of the unfortunate men were Jonathan Marsden, who has left a wife and six children to mourn their loss, and John Llewellyn, a young man without family or connections in this country.

The scaffolding was removed yesterday afternoon, from beneath the dome of the great hall in the Merchants' Exchange, and gave us an opportunity of admiring the fresco painting, by which the artist has so richly embellished that portion of the ceiling. The arches and ceiling of the hall are now finished, with the exception of that portion immediately beneath the cupola; when that is completed, the effect will be admirable; giving a perfect finish to the interior of this splendid edifice, already the admiration of strangers, as it is the source of just pride to our citizens.—*U. S. Gaz.*

**A word for Judge McLean.**—Judge Barbour, of Virginia, having been invited to partake of a political dinner, declined for the following reason:—

"That, although I claim and freely exercise the right of a full and unreserved expression of my opinion on all political questions, yet I doubt the propriety of engaging in the active scenes of a political meeting, considering the station which I hold, as a member of the Judiciary."

**A Southern's Compliment to the Yankees.**—Guy Rivers, the author of which is a South Carolinian, has the following passage:—"If the yankee be proud of any thing, it is his country—its enterprise, its institutions; and of these, perhaps, he has more true and unqualified reason to be pleased and proud than any other one people on the face of the globe."

**Wanted.**—Ten first rate barbers, to dress on the 10th of September, a lot of Wigs for the October ball. They are to be put up Bank fashion behind: tory fashion at the sides; with a slight democratic curl in front. None need apply but such as have shaved His Majesty William IV., or his High Mightiness Nicholas—and are willing to take paper currency.—*Trenton Emp.*

**Hreck.**—The barque Rolla, arrived at Quebec from New York, fell in with, on the 13th May, brig Sussex, from Cardiff, for Philadelphia. She was loaded with iron, and being in a very leaky state, took from her the master, crew and six passengers. She sunk soon after.

**Suicide.**—We learn that a man in Hopkinton went out on Saturday, in front of a shoemaker's shop, armed with a razor in each hand. After attracting attention, he crossed the razors over his throat and simultaneously made a deep gash with both. He fell, and died in about five minutes.—*Lowell Jour.*

**Curious Verdict.**—A pauper in Southampton poor house cut his throat last week, and the verdict of the coroner's jury was that he died of consumption.

Deaths in Charleston week ending 29th ult. 17.

**Gold Coins.**—Considerable interest is now felt to see again in circulation some of the gold coins which, as if by magic, have entirely disappeared from the pockets of the people, to be an article of commerce and barter abroad, and this, while our own country is producing such great quantities of the precious metal. On inquiry at the mint, we are pleased to learn that an early day is fixed for the emission, and we mean thereafter never to be without at least one piece of the metal, which by general consent, and popular belief, is the sovereign remedy for sore eyes!

The purity of gold is not estimated by the weights commonly in use, but by an Abyssinian weight called a *carat*. The carats are subdivided into four parts, called grains, and these again into quarters; so that a *carat grain*, with respect to the common divisions of a pound Troy, is equal to 2 1-2 pennyweights. Gold of the highest degree of fineness, or pure, is said to be 24 carats fine.

The circumstances of the English gold coinage somewhat resemble our present case. When gold coins were first made at the English mint, the standard of the gold put in them was of 23 carats, 3 1-2 grains fine, and 1-2 grain of alloy; and so it continued without any variation, to the 18th. Henry 8, who in that year first introduced a new standard of gold of 22 carats fine, and 2 carats alloy. The first of these standards was called old, and the second the new standard, or crown gold, because crowns, or pieces of the value of five shillings were first coined of this new standard. Henry 8, made his gold coins of both these standards under different denominations, and this practice was continued by his successors until 1663. From that period to the present, the gold of which the coins of Great Britain has been made, has been invariably the new standard, or crown gold; though some of the coins made of the old standard, continued to circulate until 1732, when they were forbidden to be any longer current. The purity of the present English gold coins is therefore 11 parts fine gold, and 1 part alloy. The alloy in coins is reckoned of no value. It is allowed, in order to save the trouble and expense that would be incurred in refining the metals, so as to bring them to the highest degree of purity; and because, when its quantity is small, it has a tendency to render the coins harder, and less liable to be worn or rubbed. If the quantity of alloy were considerable, it would lessen the splendor and ductility of the metals, and would add too much to the weight of the coins.

Before the art of metallurgy was well understood, the baser metals were frequently used as money; iron was the primitive money of the Lacedaemonians, and copper of the Romans. But both iron and copper deteriorate by being kept; and besides this defect, the rapid improvement of the arts, by lowering their price, rendered their bulk too great in proportion to their value to permit of their continuing to be used as money. Copper indeed is still used among us for the smallest denomination of circulating medium, but it bears no relative value with gold, and is a mere convenience in petty traffic.

When the precious metals first began to be used as money, or as standards by which to measure the value of different articles, and the equivalents for which they were most generally exchanged, they were in an unfashioned state, in bars or ingots. The parties first agreed as to the quantity of a metal to be given for a commodity, and the quantity was then ascertained by weight. But it is obvious that a practice of this sort must have been attended with a great deal of trouble and inconvenience. There can however be little doubt that the greatest obstacle to the use of unfashioned metals as money, would be found in the difficulty of determining their quality, or the degree of their purity, with sufficient precision.

The operation of assaying is one of great nicety and difficulty, and could not be performed in the early ages otherwise than in a clumsy, tedious, and inaccurate manner. It is indeed most probable, that when the precious metals were first used as money, their quality would be appreciated only by their weight and color. A very short experience would, however, be sufficient to show the extreme inexactness of conclusions derived from such loose and unsatisfactory criteria; and the devising of some method by which the fineness of the metal might be easily and correctly ascertained, would very soon be felt as indispensable to the general use of gold and silver as money. Such a mode was not long in presenting itself—it was early discovered, that to ascertain the purity of the metal, and also to avoid the trouble and expense of weighing it, no more was necessary than to make each piece with a stamp declaring its weight and fineness. Some ancient authors state the art of coining was invented at a period antecedent to authentic history.

Originally the coins of all countries seem to have had the same denomination as the weights commonly used in them, and contained the exact quantities of the precious metals indicated by their name. Thus the pound of England contained exactly the weight indicated originally by its name; the standard has not, however, been preserved inviolate and the pound sterling in silver is less than the third part of a pound weight; in France, Spain and other countries this has been carried till further.—*Phila. Price Current*.

**Deliberate Malice.**—A young man (says the Lynn Record of yesterday) by the name of William Frothingham, an apprentice to Mr. Joseph Alley, of this town, about 18 years of age, had his throat cut in his bed, while asleep, yesterday morning about sunrise, by some inmate, supposed to be a lad about 15, who works in the shop, and sleeps in the same apartment. The gash, supposed to have been made with a razor, reached from the windpipe to the jugular vein, as he lay upon his side; had it extended one inch further either way, it must have caused his death. Dr. Hazeltine was immediately called, who sewed up the wound. The case will undergo a judicial investigation.

**Fire.**—About 10 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in the extensive rope walk of Messrs Day & Francis, at Roxbury, near the termination of the Tremont road, which was entirely destroyed, together with a large quantity of cordage and stock. There was insurance effected on the stock and machinery for \$5000, \$3000 at the Manufacturer's office, and \$2000 at the American office. The fire is said to have originated from the steam engine.

A Mr. McCarty, of Oldtown, Me., was run over by one of the engines, and his arm broken. He was taken to the Hospital.—*Trans.*

The ladies of Newburyport have set their faces against the itinerant Graham. An opposition party, however, among these fair ones, are endeavoring to do away with this hostility, by visiting from door to door, and exhibiting a miniature model, or specimen, of Graham's *bran bread!* There is no end to the reign of humbug.

The Washington Globe announces officially the following banks, in addition to those heretofore mentioned, have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as depositories of the public money.—The Mayensmeyer Bank, in the county of Philadelphia—the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan, at Detroit.

Mr. Tyler, of the chloride of lime committee, has examined the branch bank at Norfolk, in the time lying between breakfast and dinner, and performed the feat without much fatigue. The mother bank will undergo the searching operation some cool afternoon.—*Penn.*

An Irishman by the name of John Clifford, was killed at Fort Adams, R. I. one day last week, by the falling of a barn. The workmen at the fort subscribed between three and four hundred dollars for the relief of his family.

**NOTICE.** The Committee of Arrangements to render honors to the Memory of LAFAYETTE, will meet at the Exchange Coffee House, THIS EVENING, Aug. 8th, at 7 1/2 o'clock. The several Ward Committees on Collection, are respectfully invited to attend and report their progress.

**A CARD.**—The Members of the Old North Engine Company No. 1, return their sincere thanks to the members of Engine Company No. 6 of Roxbury, for the refreshments provided them on their return from the fire on Wednesday evening, Aug. 8.

**THE LAST SUPPER.**—The proprietor of this magnificent copy in wax, of Leonardo Da Vinci's celebrated painting of the Last Supper, respectfully begs leave to announce to the public, that in consequence of an engagement to transfer the Group to the Society on Collection, the exhibition at the Temple will close in a few days, after which another opportunity of witnessing it here cannot possibly occur. July 19

## MARRIED

In this city, by the Rev Mr. Adams, Capt. John Hancock to Emeline Fletcher.

In New York, 4th inst. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Onderdonk, George Washington Lawton, Esq. formerly of Boston, to Maria Angeline, eldest daughter of the late Henry Ackerman, of that city.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev Thomas Kitt, John Little Dill to Fanny B. Hill, both of Kent County Md.

The wife of Mr. Little Dill, died on the 31st ult. of cholera.

On the 31st ult. from Mr. Kitt, John Little Dill, and Mr. Kitt is turned to Little Dill.

In Baltimore, 19th ult. Capt. Josiah Fuller, Jr. formerly of Kingston, Mass. to Sarah Ann Evans.

## DIED.

On Thursday morning, Thomas James, son of William Knott, 6 months.

On Monday last, Josiah Vezzie, aged 55.

On Monday evening, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Henry Sargent, 6 weeks.

On Wednesday morning, Mrs. E. E. H. Perham, of Wilton, Me., aged 23.

In Dorchester, 4th inst. Laura Jane, youngest daughter of Henry Hill, 17 months.

In Salem, Lydia H. wife of John C. Holmes, of Lynn, aged 28; at the same place, Stephen Alonzo, son of Alonzo Jones, of Charlestown.

In New York, Henry Crafts, aged 66.

In New York, on Sunday, after a few hours illness, Henry Gahn, Swedish Consul.

In Middlesex Village, Phoebe Maria, only child of Charles F. Kuper, of this city.

In New Bedford, Thomas T. Churchill, aged 35.

In Nantucket, Phoebe, daughter of the late Thaddeus Joy, Esq., aged 33.

In Hadley, Elizabeth Warner, wife of Elihu Warner, aged 68.

In Upton, 22d ult. Ellison Gore.

In Shrewsbury, Jared Slocum, aged 50.

In Falmouth, Me., of cholera, Dr. Samuel Perry, and his wife; also James H. Perry, Esq. These persons had lately emigrated from New Jersey—the wife of J. H. Perry, is the only survivor of the company.

In Salem, Mary Callum, aged 79.

In Camden, Me., Frederick Jacobs, aged 40.

In Portland, Richard Goodwin, aged 80.

The number of deaths in New York, last week was 248—adults 93, children 155.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia, during the same time was 167—adults 69, children 118.

## SHIP-NEWS—1834.

PORT OF BOSTON—THURSDAY, August 7.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Henry, Novell, Liverpool 25th June.

Brig Mechanic, Munroe, 20th ult. Left ships Empire, Baker, from Havana for Cronstadt, soon; Lion, Smith, do 10 days; brigs Ganges, Blake, disch; Florida, Libby, freight or charter; Forat, from Havana, arr 18th; Waverly, Shreve, Havana for Cronstadt 10 days; Eastern Star, Frayer, Portland, 10 ds; Magnolia, Hamilton, New Orleans 8 ds; Harriet, Woodbury, Portland, soon; Splendid, Varney, New York, July, brig Neptune, Gould, for Boston, sailed 2 days before, and passed her on the 3d inst. South Shoal, NNE 40 miles. Passed going in brig Philadelphia, Curney, 27 ds from Portland. Spoke 2d, Cape Florida, W 2 leagues, brig Alfred, Mitchell, from Havana for Turks Island.

Brig Margaret, Peterson, Duxbury.

Sch. Eddington, Thompson, St Croix 17th ult. Left brig Good Hope, Granite, for New York 9 ds; sch. Sophia, Martin, loading, the only Am vessels. Spoke 2d ult, lat 30 1/2, lon 69 1/2, sch. Alpheus, of Elizabeth City, from Caracas for Martinique. 30th, lat 31 1/2, lon 69 1/2, sch. Wm Bryant, Thompson, from Elizabeth City for Martinique.

Br. steamboat Cape Breton, Donkin, Halifax 4th inst. Passengers, Lt. Col. Broke, lady and son; Miss Muir and 5 servants; Miss Inglis, Miss A. Inglis, Robert Cochran, Esq., Hon. Samuel Connor. Capt. Henderson, rifle brigade, Mr. Kellogg, of Hartford, and 2 servants.

Sch. Hyas, Goodrich, from Portsmouth.

Sch. Hudson, Silverwood, New York.

Sch. Eliza Jane, Gilley, Philadelphia.

Sch. George Washington, Whitney, Nantucket.

Sch. Pequod, Lovell, New York.

Sch. Pacific, Pierce, from Boston.

Sch. Gov. Robbins, Rogers, Calais.

Sch. Jack, Small, Portland.

Sloop Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth.

Sloop Thetis, Robbins, Plymouth.

## CLEARED.

Brigs Tianset, George Heuchman, Antwerp; Nereus, Josiah West, Mananilla; Patron, Charles Jones, Trinidad; Swan, Howel, Philadelphia; the only Am vessels. Spoke 2d ult, lat 30 1/2, lon 69 1/2, sch. Alpheus, of Elizabeth City, from Caracas for Martinique. 30th, lat 31 1/2, lon 69 1/2, sch. Wm Bryant, Thompson, from Elizabeth City for Martinique.

NEW YORK, Aug 5—Arr ships Montpelier, Allen, from Antwerp 30th June, and Sydney 25th July; Equator, Mallett, Liverpool 25th June; Statira, Wood, Savannah; brigs Kennebec, Boston, 19 ds from St Croix; Florida, Sheffield, Georgetown.

CTD brigs Gov Goodrich, Price, Gibraltar and Malaga; Everett,







